

above spoken of resided, and after deliberately beating one of its inmates, did beat out the brains of the others with an axe, which he had carried with him for the purpose.

Having despatched his victims, the wretch piled their bodies in the middle of the floor, covered them with straw, which had been previously procured by his accomplices, and having set fire to them and this house, returned home well pleased with the demolition he had wrought.

We are sorry to say, that the circumstances of this terrible event are greatly aggravated by the fact, that the two boys were the children of the murderer, and that he was prompted to the heinous deed, by the desire to rid himself of the liability of providing for their support.

It appeared in evidence, that one of the boys, (a little fellow about four years old,) alarmed at the murder of his mother and grandmother, caught the monster around his legs, and implored him in piteous accents to spare his life. He had scarcely uttered the request, when his head was severed from his body by a single blow.

We regret to state, that the murderer has not been apprehended. His accomplices are in Jail.—Danville (Va.) Reporter.

CAPITONS OF THE LAWS

Enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the Session of 1840-'41.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. To prevent the cutting of timber in the Rivers of Cherokee County.
2. To secure title, and grant jurisdiction to the United States over a tract of land on Body's Island, for the purpose of erecting a Light-House.
3. To give longer time to register Grants of Land, &c., in this State. Allows 2 years.
4. To repeal so much of the Act of 1829, authorizing the Justices of the Peace to purchase land and erect a Poor House, as compels said land to lie within 10 miles of said town.
5. To change the time of holding the County Court of Camden.
6. To amend the Act of 1818, providing for the election of a Magistrate for the town of Wilmington and for other purposes.
7. To regulate the time of holding the Superior Court of Anson. Directs the next term of said Court to commence one week earlier, and hold two weeks if necessary.
8. To amend an Act entitled an Act concerning the seat of Government and Public Buildings. Provides for the appointment of an Agent to take care of the Public Buildings and public grounds in the city of Raleigh.
9. To abolish the Fair held at or near Laurel Hill, in Richmond County.
10. To authorize A. R. S. Hunter of Cherokee County to remove his bridge.
11. To expedite legal process.
12. To compel Militia Officers to hold their commissions 3 years.
13. Authorizing the Governor to appoint an Agent in the counties of Macon and Cherokee.
14. Concerning Jurors in Vance County. Allows 75 cents per day and two cents mileage to said Jurors.
15. Providing for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. The election hereafter to be held on the first Monday in November, instead of the second Thursday as heretofore directed, in the years which they are now directed to be held.
16. Repealing the Act relating to Public Road in Buncombe County.
17. Amending the Revised Statute, entitled "An Act concerning Registers." Provides that hereafter the County Courts may order the books of the Register to be kept at a specified place, and may also compel the Register to attend on him, if or deputy, one day in each week at the Court House, for the transaction of public business, and for failure thereof incur a penalty.
18. To lay off and establish a County by the name of Stanly. Erects said County out of the Southern portion of Montgomery, the rivers Yadkin and Peele being the dividing line of said Stanly and Montgomery counties.
19. To make Elections uniform throughout the State, &c. Directs that hereafter, the elections for Members of the General Assembly, Representatives in the Congress of the United States, Governor of the State, Senators, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, shall be held in all the counties of the State, on the 1st Thursday in August, in the several years which said elections are now directed by law to be held, under the same provisions as heretofore.
20. To incorporate the town of Henderson, in the county of Granville.
21. For the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company. Directs the Treasurer to enforce the Bonds of said Company for \$300,000, and pledging the State for the payment of the same, under certain conditions.
22. To enlarge the limits of the town of Wadesboro', in Anson County. Corporate limits heretofore to extend 1/2 mile each way from the Court House.
23. To attach a part of Iredeed to Wilkes County. Attaches a few acres of land in Iredeed to Wilkes.
24. Concerning the collection of fines and costs from free negroes and free persons of color.
25. To give the County Court of Cherokee jurisdiction over the State Road in said county.
26. To amend the Revised Statutes concerning Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation of Cape Fear River.
27. To amend the Act laying off a Road from Burnsville to the Tennessee Line.
28. To lay off a new County by the name of Cleveland. Erects the County out of parts of Lincoln and Rutherford.
29. Directing the conveyance of the Commons adjoining the town of Murphy, in Cherokee to the chairman of the County Court, upon the payment of 50 cents per acre.
30. To regulate the Jury in the county of Burke.
31. To amend the Act concerning the Election of Governor. Provides for more certain returns.
32. To lay off a new County by the name of Caldwell. Erects the County out of parts of Burke and Wilkes.
33. To amend the law concerning the fees of Coroners. Allows \$3 for each inquest, and authorizes the County Court to make advances for said expenses.
34. To lay off a road down the Blue Ridge from the Yadkin Line to Turkey Cove Creek. Appropriates \$100,000, provided the citizens of Burke and Yancy will expend \$5000 in labor or money on said road, and the \$10,000 to be paid when the Commissioners certify to the Treasurer, that such expenditure has been made.
35. Giving to Cherokee County a Superior Court of Law and Equity.
36. To repeal an Act entitled an Act to appoint a Committee of Privileges in the County of Richmond, passed at the session of 1829-'30.
37. To amend an Act passed at the last General Assembly, entitled "An Act to prevent obstructing the passage of Fish up the Peele and main Yadkin rivers."
38. Giving to the county of Henderson a Superior Court of Law and Equity.
39. To repeal, in part, the Act entitled an Act concerning Bills, Bonds, and Promissory Notes. Fixes the rate of charges at 8 instead of 6 per cent.
40. To change the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lincoln County. Directs that they be held on the first Monday in June in said year.
41. To protect the interest of Lessors.—Exempts from execution or lien of any debt until the end of year, the crop of quantity of grain that the Lessor agrees to pay his landlord.
42. To repeal an Act of 1831, giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Anson.
43. For the better regulation of the County Court of Cumberland.—Authorizes a majority of the acting Justices of the county to elect annually from among themselves a Special Justice, who is to receive \$5 per day for every day that he may attend and hold the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be paid by the County Trustees.
44. To amend the Revised Statute entitled an Act concerning the appointment of Guardians, and the

management of Orphans, and their Estates. Grants power to the Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to commit the tuition and custody of the Orphan to sons, and the charge of the Estate to another person.

45. Providing for restoring to the rights of citizenship, persons convicted of infamous crimes.

46. An Act supplementary to an Act passed in 1830, chapter 30, entitled an Act to amend the Inspection laws. Inflicts a fine of \$100 on any Inspector that inspects saw-mill lumber by any rule or rules different from those prescribed by the Inspection laws.

47. To amend an Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly entitled an Act to authorize the making a Turnpike Road in Haywood County.—The capital stock of said Company to be \$50,000, instead of \$40,000. The Road to commence at John B. Allison's and run the most practicable route through Casher's Valley, to the South Carolina line.

48. Making an appropriation for completing the Capital of the State. The appropriations are as follows: \$2,000 for completing the two rooms designed for the Supreme Court and Library; and the two rooms designed for the Court-keepers; and for furnishing with proper cases and finish the Office designed for the Comptroller; \$20,000, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1840, to be paid to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, to pay up the Bonds given by the chairman of the Commissioners for rebuilding the Capital; \$30,374 46 to pay the outstanding accounts for articles furnished and labor done on the Capital.

49. To authorize the laying off and establishing a Turnpike Road from Lenoir Lynch's, in Rutherford, said Road to commence at Lenoir Lynch's thence along or near the State Road, crossing the Blue Ridge at the Hickory Nut Gap, to the widow Sall's.

50. In favor of Poor Debtors. Exempts from Execution to every person having a family, one Cow and calf, two barrels of Corn, fifty pounds of Bacon, or Pork, or fifty pounds of Beef, or one barrel of Fish. This Act to take effect after the first day of next March.

51. To prevent free persons of color from carrying fire-arms.

52. To amend the Revised Statute entitled an Act for preventing of frauds and fraudulent conveyances, and to repeal the third section thereof.

53. For the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. Provides that the net annual income of the Literary Fund (exclusive of moneys arising from the sale of swamp lands) shall annually be distributed among the several counties of this State, in the ratio of their Federal population, to be ascertained by the census next proceeding such distribution. The Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the counties which voted for schools under the provisions of the Act of 1838, at the first term which shall be held after the 1st day of January in each and every year, or at the succeeding term of said Court, a majority of the Justices of the Peace being present, shall appoint not less than five nor more than ten superintendents of common schools. The share of the Literary Fund to which each county may be entitled shall be paid to the chairman of the Board of Superintendents, and before such distribution is to be had, the payments which may have been made to the counties under the Act of 1838, is to be deducted from the share of said county, and the excess only paid over. Each county, by a levy of a tax, is to raise one-half of the estimated amount to be received by said county for that year from the Literary Fund. The board of superintendents are required, within three months after their appointment, to lay off their counties into school districts, in such form and size as they may think most conducive to the convenience of the inhabitants of said county, with power to alter the boundaries of said districts. On the first Monday after the expiration of one month after the said school districts shall have been laid off, the free white men of the several school districts, who are entitled to vote for Members of the General Assembly, shall vote by ballot for three men to be entitled the "School Committee;" and whenever the districts fail to make an election, the board of superintendents shall appoint others are chosen at the next annual election. The school committees are to contract with a suitable teacher for their respective districts for such a time as the moneys to which said districts may be entitled, will permit. Any branch of English education may be taught in said schools; and all white children under twenty-one years shall be permitted to attend the school of their district as scholars. The chairman of the board of superintendents to give bond and security for the faithful application of the funds which may come to his hands, such security as the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions may prescribe: Provided, however, that when the chairman is required to give bond as aforesaid, he shall be allowed to retain five per cent. of the moneys which shall pass through his hands. The Sheriffs of the counties in which a majority of the voters, under the provisions of the Act of 1838, were for "No School," shall give notice by advertisement in every election precinct, when they advertise the next election for members of Congress, that an election will be held to ascertain the vote of the people upon the subject of common schools. This Act shall not be so construed as to prevent any county which has levied and collected a tax agreeably to the provisions of the 5th section of the Act of 1838, from drawing from the Literary Fund, at any time before the 1st day of September next, the amount to which said county may be entitled. The teachers of any common school shall be exempt from performing military duty, working on the roads, or serving on the jury, whilst engaged in teaching in said schools.

54. Fixing the time for holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

55. To enable the Commissioners of Raleigh to appoint Trustees of the Rox Hospital Fund and to erect such Trustees into a body corporate and for other purposes.

56. Supplemental to an Act passed at the present session of the General Assembly entitled an Act to lay off and establish a county by the name of Cleveland.

57. To authorize the making a Turnpike Road in the county of Henderson. Capital Stock \$2,000; the Road to commence at some suitable place on the Beaufort Turnpike Road between Green River and the South Carolina line, running thence to the South Carolina line at or near where the Gap Creek Road strikes.

58. To amend the Revised Statute entitled an Act to drain the Swamp Lands of this State and to create a fund for Common Schools.

59. To regulate the measurement of Ton and square timber and saw-mill lumber.

60. To amend the 5th Chapter of the Revised Statutes entitled Insolvent Debtors.

61. To repeal a part of the 18th Section of the Revised Statute entitled an Act concerning the Sheriff of Wake County, and gives the Judges of Supreme Court power to appoint their own Marshal.

62. Relating to Vagrants.

63. To provide for the election of certain Militia Officers of the 5th Division of North Carolina.

64. To alter the time of holding the Superior Court of Law and Equity, and the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Carteret.

65. Altering the mode of drawing Jurors for the Superior Courts of Rutherford County.

66. Concerning the Superior Courts of the Counties of Hyde, Northampton and Davie.

67. To alter the times of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the counties of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. The Superior Court of Cabarrus to be held on the 3rd Monday in February and August; in Mecklenburg the 4th Monday in February and August.

68. Concerning Jurors in Burke County.

69. Supplemental to an Act passed at the present session of the General Assembly authorizing the Governor to appoint an Agent to collect the Cherokee Bonds. Instructs the Treasurer to take a receipt from said Agent, giving the names and amount of the obligors on said Bonds.

70. To amend the 10th Chapter of the Revised Statutes entitled an Act to provide for the collection and management of a revenue for this State. Requires Sheriffs when they make their returns of Taxes collected, to include taxes collected on unlisted property.

71. To purchase a Library. Re-enacts the annual appropriation of \$500.

72. To authorize the making of a Turnpike Road from Gates to the Chowan River and to incorporate a Company for that purpose. Capital Stock \$4,000.

73. To amend the Revised Statute entitled an Act concerning last Wills and Testaments. Requires that after the 4th July next that Wills bequeathing Personal Estate to be executed with the same formalities as are required in the execution of Wills of Real Estate.

74. To regulate the time of holding the courts of Rutherford and Cleveland counties.

75. To protect churches.

76. To prevent the transportation of slaves upon Rail-roads, Steam Boats, or Stage coaches, without written permission from their owners. Penalty \$500.

77. To amend an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company. Re-enacts the capital of \$2,000,000, and grants them a capital of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of effecting a communication by Rail Road from some point at Beaufort harbor to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

78. To repeal an Act entitled an Act to repeal, in part, the 13th section of an Act passed in 1824, authorizing the making a Turnpike Road in the county of Buncombe.

79. To secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road Company, and for the relief of the same. Grants the company the faith of the State for \$300,000, the President and Directors of the company giving bonds payable to the Public Treasurer; said bonds to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which interest is to be paid semi-annually, to wit, on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in July. The principal sums secured by said bonds to be payable one-tenth part on the first Monday in January in every year, commencing with the year 1845, and ending with the year 1854. Said bonds are to be signed by the President and Directors under the seal of the corporation, and made for any sum or sums not under one thousand dollars. Said bonds to be transferable by the holders of the same, and in every such transfer, the outstanding bond to be surrendered to and cancelled by the Public Treasurer, and a new bond for the same amount to be issued to the person entitled to the same: Provided, That before any of the said bonds are delivered to the company, the stockholders in the same, holding at least three-fourths of its stock, or on failure of any of the stockholders a sufficient number of other solvent persons, who may subscribe in such sums as they may think proper, so as to amount in all to the sum of \$500,000, shall enter into a bond, payable to the State of North Carolina, covenanting and binding each one of the obligors therein, severally, to pay and satisfy to the said State, a part, proportionate to the number of shares of each one's stock, and to the sums so subscribed, in any loss or damage that come to the State in consequence of the enforcement by the State, of the Bonds, for \$500,000 under the Act of 1838. Any Stockholders residing out of the State, and not owning sufficient real estate within the limits of the State to satisfy the amount of the Bond hereby directed to be taken, he shall be required to give good and sufficient security within the limits of this State. The company are to accept the benefit of this Act within four months from the 15th day of Jan., 1841, or it is to be void and of no effect. The company are to execute and deliver to the Governor a Deed of Mortgage, conveying for the use and benefit of the State, all the estate real and personal belonging to the said company, to indemnify and save harmless the State from the payment of the whole or any part of the Bonds authorized to be issued. On failure of the company to pay the interests on these Bonds, the Governor is to apply to the Superior Court of Wake County, for a sequestration of the receipts for transportation on said Road. Secures the Rail-road and engines and other apparatus necessary to its use, and all the lands and houses and other fixtures belonging to the company from execution at the instance of any creditor.

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119. To secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road Company, and for the relief of the same. Grants the company the faith of the State for \$300,000, the President and Directors of the company giving bonds payable to the Public Treasurer; said bonds to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which interest is to be paid semi-annually, to wit, on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in July. The principal sums secured by said bonds to be payable one-tenth part on the first Monday in January in every year, commencing with the year 1845, and ending with the year 1854. Said bonds are to be signed by the President and Directors under the seal of the corporation, and made for any sum or sums not under one thousand dollars. Said bonds to be transferable by the holders of the same, and in every such transfer, the outstanding bond to be surrendered to and cancelled by the Public Treasurer, and a new bond for the same amount to be issued to the person entitled to the same: Provided, That before any of the said bonds are delivered to the company, the stockholders in the same, holding at least three-fourths of its stock, or on failure of any of the stockholders a sufficient number of other solvent persons, who may subscribe in such sums as they may think proper, so as to amount in all to the sum of \$500,000, shall enter into a bond, payable to the State of North Carolina, covenanting and binding each one of the obligors therein, severally, to pay and satisfy to the said State, a part, proportionate to the number of shares of each one's stock, and to the sums so subscribed, in any loss or damage that come to the State in consequence of the enforcement by the State, of the Bonds, for \$500,000 under the Act of 1838. Any Stockholders residing out of the State, and not owning sufficient real estate within the limits of the State to satisfy the amount of the Bond hereby directed to be taken, he shall be required to give good and sufficient security within the limits of this State. The company are to accept the benefit of this Act within four months from the 15th day of Jan., 1841, or it is to be void and of no effect. The company are to execute and deliver to the Governor a Deed of Mortgage, conveying for the use and benefit of the State, all the estate real and personal belonging to the said company, to indemnify and save harmless the State from the payment of the whole or any part of the Bonds authorized to be issued. On failure of the company to pay the interests on these Bonds, the Governor is to apply to the Superior Court of Wake County, for a sequestration of the receipts for transportation on said Road. Secures the Rail-road and engines and other apparatus necessary to its use, and all the lands and houses and other fixtures belonging to the company from execution at the instance of any creditor.

120. To amend the Revised Statute entitled an Act to provide for the collection and management of a revenue for this State. Requires Sheriffs when they make their returns of Taxes collected, to include taxes collected on unlisted property.

121. To purchase a Library. Re-enacts the annual appropriation of \$500.

122. To authorize the making of a Turnpike Road from Gates to the Chowan River and to incorporate a Company for that purpose. Capital Stock \$4,000.

123. To amend the Revised Statute entitled an Act concerning last Wills and Testaments. Requires that after the 4th July next that Wills bequeathing Personal Estate to be executed with the same formalities as are required in the execution of Wills of Real Estate.

124. To regulate the time of holding the courts of Rutherford and Cleveland counties.

125. To protect churches.

126. To prevent the transportation of slaves upon Rail-roads, Steam Boats, or Stage coaches, without written permission from their owners. Penalty \$500.

127. To amend an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company. Re-enacts the capital of \$2,000,000, and grants them a capital of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of effecting a communication by Rail Road from some point at Beaufort harbor to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

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speculations, and to increase the patronage and power of the Executive.

In passing resolutions to appropriate the revenue of the Government to the payment of extravagant State Debts, and thus enforce the necessity for increased Tariff rates on the South, they acted consistently on Federal principles in rejecting the Republican declaration of this amendment, which would otherwise have nullified the whole object of the resolutions.

We say, let the Republicans of North Carolina who were deceived last summer by Federal promises of economy and reform, reflect on the passage of these Tariff resolutions—for they are such in fact—and the rejection of this amendment, and see if they do not begin to perceive that old Federalism may wear the lion's skin—ride on log cabins, and profess Democracy on the stump, and yet be Federalism still. We saw the sign of taxation floating on their banners six months ago—we shall ere long feel its grasp on our pockets, and its burden on our necks.

THE PRESIDENCY FOR 1844.

It is to be regretted that already, before Gen. Harrison takes his seat, some men are so restless and hasty in their movements as to be starting candidates for the election in 1844. The "Whigs" are divided, and are dividing; some for Clay, some for Webster, and not a few for Gen. Scott; and if the latter writers from Washington are to be credited, the most bitter jealousies are arising both as to the cabinet and the success.

This is what was to have been expected and what we have no objection to see. But we much regret to find that any one of the Democratic ranks should have taken into this error. We have our parties as others, no doubt, have their preferences. But this is no time to make them public. Hence, we regret to see in a letter of Col. Benton to an editor of this just published, that he urges the propriety of keeping Mr. Van Buren as a candidate in the field. He justifies this course, by saying that such was the case with regard to Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Jackson; and he might have added Gen. Harrison and Mr. Clay. But these are not cases in point.

We yield to no man in our high respect for the talents, patriotism, and great public services of Mr. Van Buren; but we are unwilling, at this early period, to see his name or the name of any man, however deserving, held up as the candidate of the Democratic party; and we doubt not, Mr. Van Buren is utterly opposed to such a move; as most be any one who looks solidly and calmly to the future success of our party. Let the new Administration disclose its policy, and exhibit to the country these promised measures of relief, of which we have all heard so much; then will arise those great issues on which our future battles are to be fought. We know not what may be the opinion of others; but so far as we are authorized to judge from what we have heard, we are inclined to the belief, first in these sentiments, we have the concurrence of the Democracy of the State.

The above highly sensible and very proper remarks we find in the last Standard, and copy to endorse them, and express our full approbation of the sentiments they contain. We have no doubt of the fact, expressed by the Editor as his belief, that they are those of the Democratic party of this State, and so far as we have means of judging, not of North Carolina alone, but the South generally. Any agitation of the far-off question of the next Presidency, in our view, as we have before said, not only premature, but altogether improper and would be suicidal. From the exulting manner in which the important suggestion, made by some restless politicians, of Mr. Van Buren's name for 1844, has been received by the Federalists, it is very clear that nothing would delight them more than to see such a move in the Democratic ranks; but they are chuckling at the prospect too soon—no such unadvised and incontinent haste as they hope for, will characterize the action of the great Republican party. The fact is, the Federalists are on the point of having a blow up among themselves about Harrison's successor, and hope to conceal their own divisions by fomenting differences in the Republican ranks; but the gentleman may be quiet on this point; the Republicans are in no such hurry as themselves; they are content to stand off, and let cause of opposition be given before they wage it;—we think they will hardly rush into the contest for the next Presidency before Harrison has taken his seat. We have no idea that Mr. Van Buren would desire to have his name thrust forward, as some have suggested, at this time. We think too highly of his patriotism, integrity, and discernment to believe it for a moment. One thing is certain, the Democratic party is neither to be dictated to by restless or designing politicians in its own ranks, nor divided or embarrassed by the shallow arts of Federal intrigue. When it is true to rally on the imperishable principles, which they profess, the Democracy will find a leader.

OFFICE BEGGING.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald (Harrison Whig) says:

"A meeting is contemplated among the Whig members of Congress, with a view to adopt some measures to protect the President elect from the impudence and rapacity of the hungry office-seekers, who threaten to bore him to death. It may not take place until after his arrival, and in that event, the plan of operation will be submitted to him before it is promulgated. Various modes have been suggested. The most possible one is:—

1st. The President to receive no personal solicitations for offices of any sort.

2d. All applications for the minor offices to be made to Heads of Departments in writing, and upon them to be devolved the labor of making the selections, under the general supervision of the President.

Something of this sort will be done—it must be done, or General Harrison will have no time to eat or sleep. The rush for office is absolutely awful, and it is growing worse every day. The members are inundated with applications for their influence and assistance. A distinguished and influential Representative showed me a pile of letters to-day of bulk enough to fill a bushel measure, and all on this subject."

Apart from the scores of applicants to "old Tippecanoe" cabinet, and the higher offices, it is estimated that of the "small fry" order of office-beggars, there are, at the lowest, from 50 to 100 patriotic applicants for every office in the land; all eager to serve their country, and "aid in sustaining the public good."

Cotton Crop of Alabama.—A meeting was held on the 7th December last (1843) at Greensboro', Ala., of a number of planters chiefly from Greene, Marengo, and Perry counties, in that State, for the purpose of ascertaining into the reported deficiency of the Cotton crop of last season, 1843 compared with that of 1839. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, from whose report the following is an extract.

"That the aggregate production in 1839 of 76 plantations, was 17,108 bales, while the yield from same in 1840, cannot exceed 8,261, or one-half.

The 76 plantations included every variety of soil. The large bulk of cotton produced on these plantations, is usually derived from fine lands."

The committee also submitted the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, 'That entertaining the belief, from the best information we have been able to collect, that the relative deficiency of the present crop, throughout the entire cotton growing region, is fully equal to that in the section represented by this meeting, we earnestly invite the whole body of the Southern planters to hold similar meetings, that an early opinion may be formed as to the entire crop of 1840, approximating very nearly to accuracy, and fortified in such a way as to put the matter beyond cavil or doubt."

67 The last session of our Whig Legislature has presented a scene of amusing interest from first to last. What with the scrambling, scuffling, and quarreling of the spoliators for the vacant offices, and the "family jers" about the Nags Head interregnum, the Buncloe road, and other things, it will be long remembered by the good people of the Metropolis, as a peculiar era of "reform," and we may say that it is hereafter designated and known from all others, past and to come, as the *hard-cider session*.

67 The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday the 12th inst., after a Session of 57 days. A caption of the Acts, public and private and of the Resolutions is given in this paper. If the reader can find among them anything of consequence that has been done for the public good, equal to the time expended,—why it is more than we can do.

Speed of Rail-Road traveling in England.—There is a vast difference in the speed of Rail-Road traveling in the United States and England. Our people think it rapid going to move at the rate of 10 or 15 miles an hour, but in England this speed would be considered a snail's pace for steam traveling. The Boston Monthly Chronicle, a periodical, has a highly interesting article on "Rail-ways in England," from which we take the following information and facts:—The Rail-way between London and Birmingham is one hundred and eleven miles in length, and the average ordinary speed of running on this road, including all stoppages at the stations, is 23 miles per hour. Number of deaths or fractures of limbs has never occurred on the road.

On some recent occasion, a special train was provided for the convenience of the Queen over another, the Lancaster and Preston North Union and Grand Junction Rail way, when her Majesty was whirled over 97 miles at the rate of 35½ miles per hour, including stoppages. The same Engine on its return with the Directors and Officers of the Company, made the run over 97 miles in 2 hours and 32 minutes, which was equal to 38 miles an hour including stoppages, or to 41 miles per hour of running time exclusive of stoppages. Think of this, good reader, traveling at the rate of 41 miles per hour!

General Ticket System.—The Legislature of Alabama has passed the bill to adopt the General Ticket System in electing members to Congress; it has also received the sanction of the Governor, and is, of course, now the law of the State.

Petition for a Tariff on Silk.—We notice in the last Knoxville Argus the copy of a Petition, which the Editor says has been extensively circulated in East Tennessee, praying Congress "to impose duties on Silk imported from foreign countries, adequate to the protection and encouragement of the growth and manufacture of domestic Silk."

A resolution was passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire, at its late session, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law appointing the same day for the election of Presidential Electors throughout the United States.

The Georgia Quarantine Bill.—We learn from the Milledgeville Journal of the 5th instant, that the Governor of Georgia has not approved the bill for the protection of slave property, &c., which we made mention of last week as having passed the Legislature of that State. We have no intimation of the reasons, and are unable to conjecture why the veto power was exercised in this case, but cannot suppose it would have been done without good and sufficient ones. As it is a subject of deep concern to the whole South, we wait with no ordinary interest and anxiety to learn what motives have induced Gov. McDonald to withhold his signature from the bill.

The Governor of Georgia has issued his Proclamation requiring the Banks of that State to redeem their issues in gold and silver, on or before the 1st day of February next, according to the act of Assembly lately passed.

Very Satisfactory.—The Raleigh Register says, that the Whigs voted down the amendment of Mr. Cardwell to the Land Resolutions passed by the Legislature, "because it was proposed with a view to defeat their passage." In south, this was a deep plot of the two Foxes, or Mr. Cardwell—no deep, that it required little profundity to fathom it. But how the adoption of a resolution, even by the Whigs, "confounding an increase of Revenue beyond the wants of Government," could have a tendency in the most remote degree, to defeat the other resolutions which they were able to pass by

a large majority, is somewhat more than we can undertake to comprehend. That the Whigs should pass any such resolutions as the one offered by Mr. Cardwell, would indeed have been singular enough, if it were granted, and a pretty broad condemnation of Federal doctrine, but further we are not exactly able to see its anticipated effect to defeat measure they desired to carry through.

The Congress of Texas has authorized the President to accept the services of 5000 volunteers for the invasion of Mexico. Each volunteer to be entitled to what bounty he may take, and a league of land in the conquered Territory. The Republic will hardly have so many adventurers flocking to her standard as she had in her last war with Mexico.

ECONOMY AND REFORM.

Among the Resolutions passed by the Legislature was one:—"For repairing the Governor's residence and purchasing furniture," (appropriates \$3,000 for repairs, and \$1,000 for furniture).—Four thousand dollars of the people's money at one dash! \$4,000 to repair the Governor's House—a "fine palace," and purchase "splendid furniture"! Monstrous! Monstrous!! Can his Excellency tell us (he used to make calculations of that sort last summer) how many wagons and teams it would take to haul this amount in specie? We shall have to employ Ogle to come and give an account of his Excellency's gold spoons, dishes, "gold plateaus," dish rags, &c., before long.

We have a right to be astonished. Here when we had every reason to expect that his new Excellency would recommend to the Legislature the sale of the "palace," with its "French bedsteads," and other magnificent appurtenances,—and the purchase of the Raleigh "log cabin" ready furnished by the Tippecanoe club, with gourd, stools and con-skins,—the first thing that meets our astonished vision amongst the resolutions passed, is one to appropriate \$4,000 to repair the Governor's residence, and purchase more splendid furniture! John M. Morehead was shocked at the idea of a "white house" with "royal furniture," "french bedsteads" and the like, but Governor Morehead will be getting used to them a little, by the end of his term at this rate.

Now, seriously, do not the people begin to see that Mr. Morehead and the Whig candidates thought them just soft enough to be gulled by humbuggery, when they used to get up last summer, and talk for hours about the President's gold spoons, dish rags, and bedsteads? We have not the slightest objection to the appropriation above. It is proper that the Governor's House should be in repair, and well furnished, and if there was need for it, as is probable enough, the appropriation was right;—but the people know that this same Whig "reform" party, who are now appropriating thousands to the Governor's House, with this Governor at their head, made the charge of the extravagance of the Administration, the chief matter of their speeches, and the French bedsteads, and fine furniture, the principal point of that charge.—Are not their contemptible arts of last summer now condemned by their own conduct?

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From an abstract of the Census, published by order of the Legislature, we find the population of North Carolina to be as follows:—Number of white children of five and under ten years of age, 186,433;—number of slaves, 386,917;—number of free negroes, 22,742;—Total white population, 457,298;—Federal population 657,938;—Aggregate population of State 756,939.

United States Bank Stock has fallen in New York to 55, and its tendency is still down. Strong doubts are entertained of its ability to assume, after all the means obtained by begging and borrowing, or whether it will be able to stand up long in case of forced temporary suspension. It is rotten to the core. A statement of its condition lately made with the most favorable showing possible, proves this clearly. We intended to publish the statement, but it has been crowded out.

CONGRESS.

The bill for the establishment of a permanent system of pre-emption in favor of actual settlers, continues to be the main subject of debate in the Senate. On Tuesday the 5th, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, moved an amendment to exclude aliens from a participation in the privileges of the bill, which, after considerable debate, was rejected by a large majority.—Another amendment limiting its benefits to free white "heads of families," was also rejected. On Friday, the 8th, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, submitted a proposition to re-cognize the bill to the Committee with instructions to report such amendments thereto as would convert it into a plan for distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, which was, in effect, moving the adoption of Mr. Clay's bill. Mr. Calhoun then moved as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Crittenden, the bill proposed by him last session, to cede the Public Lands within the limits of the new States on certain conditions.

The same day, an interesting debate occurred on a resolution submitted by Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, in relation to the North-Eastern Boundary, in the course of which, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, concluded a few remarks by expressing his opinion "that the idea of the probability of a rupture with Great Britain," (on this question) "was entirely unfounded."

In the House of Representatives, on the 4th, an excited, and, so far as words went, war-like discussion took place, on the subject matter of another letter from Mr. Fox to Mr. Everett, in relation to the outrage of the Caroline, and the trial of McLeod for participation in the same. This last letter of Mr. Fox is no improvement on the tone of the other, but is of an insulting character.

Mr. Jones of Virginia has introduced a bill for the issue of five millions of Treasury notes.

A Card.—It is proper to state, and we are authorized by the gentleman who nominated Gen. Saunders for Judge, to say that he made the nomination without consultation with Gen. Saunders, who was from home at the time, and from Gen. Saunders we learn he was at Franklin Court during the whole of last week, and had no knowledge of an intention of any friend to bring his name before the Legislature, as he had nothing to expect, and certainly should have asked nothing from the dominant party, who had manifested so little respect for the claims of others who differed from them in politics, in their previous elections.—*Ruleigh Standard.*

THE NEW POSITION.

Mr. Clay occupies a new position on the political theatre—that of refusing to say what he proposes to substitute for the Independent Treasury, when his called session of Congress repeats that law. We affirm this to be a new position in our Legislative body—probably a new one in the history of legislation. He has peremptorily refused to tell his substitute, or to name a time within which he would name it. We wish to see whether the public will break this conduct—whether it is to be

established that a member of Congress, while moving to abolish a law of great public importance, shall refuse to tell what he proposes in place of it, so as to admit of a fair comparison between the existing law and the proposed plan. Political writers say that in proposing to repeal a law, three things are to be considered: 1. The present law; 2. The evils of it; 3. The remedy. This is what all the writers say must be considered; and this in what has always been done, until now. Mr. Clay refuses to name his remedy; he refuses to suffer a comparison to be instituted between his plan and the present law. This is what he refused before his long visit of near three weeks to see his grandchildren at Brooklyn. He has at last returned from that most grand fatherly visit, having, perhaps, spent three hours with the children during the near three weeks' absence. In going to Brooklyn, he was obliged to pass Philadelphia and New York, and there he touched and hung the greater part of the time he was gone. In this detention at those places, he may have arranged, with the Biddle Bank in Philadelphia, and the British Federal interest in New York, the plan of the new bank. He may have reconciled the two interests, and, therefore, may be ready now, so far as they are concerned, to speak out. But is there not another motive for keeping a shut pen till the called session? Are not elections to come on, in which the success of the confederates depends upon the secrecy of their plans? Take the case of Virginia: a general election comes on in that State in April. What would be the influence upon that election if Mr. Clay was to stand up and say: *My substitute for the Independent Treasury is the instant restoration of the deposits to the Bank of the United States, and the subsequent erection of a National Bank of seventy millions of capital, half for New York and half for Philadelphia.* What would be the effect on the April elections in Virginia? Certainly the effect would be most disastrous to the Federalists in that contest. It would fill them up in two-thirds of the State. This being the case, Mr. Clay cannot avow his substitute before that election. Even if all the details are arranged between the British Federalists in Philadelphia and New York, still the plan cannot be avowed; so far from it, it must be denied, and the denial must be kept up until the election is over. Then, Mr. Clay can rise in his place, at the called session; proclaim his substitute; declare it to have been passed upon by the people; that the late Presidential election decided it; that nineteen States are for it, and that Senators instructed to vote for it, &c., &c., &c.—This is what is to be expected. In the meantime, the question remains to be tried—Will the country submit to this game of fast and loose, open and shut? Will it suffer a public man, in the great business of legislation, like a gamester at cards, to hide his hand?—*Globe.*

GOV. MOREHEAD'S INAUGURAL.

We lay this document before our readers this week, and we think when they have perused it, they will agree with us in characterizing it as the puny production of a little mind. Our limits will not allow an extended review of it now. Nor is it necessary; for merits it has none save its brevity, and its defects will be readily detected without our aid. We shall, therefore, notice only one or two passages.

His Excellency sets out with a highdown compliment to his "illustrious predecessor," and thereby signifies his approval of the policy, (if policy it can be called) of that wisest of visionaries; a policy, which, had it been carried out as far as recommended, would have involved the State in a debt, which posterity might not find it very easy to discharge, and the payment of the amount in interest of which, would have proved a burden upon her people, almost too much for them to bear. North Carolina may thank her stars that such counsels did not prevail—that there was wisdom and prudence enough in her Legislature to counteract them, or her condition might have been far other than it is. She is free from debt, and, we hope, will remain so. She should profit by the example of Indiana, for instance, whose people are taxed annually to the amount of near six hundred thousand dollars, to pay the interest of her public debt—a debt incurred under a course of policy, similar to that recommended by Gov. Morehead's predecessor. How much better is it to be behind other States "in the career of improvement," than to be reduced by the wild projects of visionaries, to such a condition as this!

The Governor talks right valiantly about "protecting" and "defending" the rights of the State. He says, "I shall be extremely careful to see, that North Carolina, when she speaks in her own reign character, has a right to speak—and when she does so, speak, through her great seal—the emblem of her sovereignty—while I have the honor to control it—it must be—it shall be respected."

Boys, do you hear that? But what does Gov. Morehead mean by all this stuff about the "great seal"? Does he intend to play Gov. Pennington upon us, and prostitute North Carolina's great seal, by turning it against her? If so, Heaven protect her sovereignty from such a defender!

But the most extraordinary part of this document is the concluding paragraph, where he speaks of the new State House. One would have supposed, from his speeches last summer, that he would have recommended the selling of this splendid edifice and the erection of "a Log Cabin" in its stead. Instead of this, we find him congratulating the Assembly and himself, that they were "the first Legislative body that ever had the honor to assemble in its splendid Hall," and he was "the first Executive that ever had the honor of being installed within its durable walls!" Really, Gov. Morehead's election must have cured him of much of his horror of splendor!—*Lincolnton Republican.*

Notice.

Taken Up and Committed

TO the Jail of Surry County, in Rockford, on the 22nd day of November, 1840, a negro man, who says his name is *Kit* or *Christopher*.—Description.—Christopher, says that he is about 35 or 36 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his complexion is a little yellow, his left hip joint, he says, has been dislocated. Christopher had on, when committed, a brown jeans coat and pantaloons; he also has a crape caulet coat with him, which is much worn, with some other old clothing.

Christopher says he belongs to Moses Knighton, of Fairfield District, S. C., and left his owner about the last of March, or first of April, 1840. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. M. KERR, Jailor.

Rockford, Surry Co., N. C.,

January 22, 1841.

Blanks For Sale Here.

MARRIED.

In this County, on Sunday, the 17th instant, by John Coughenour, Esq., Mr. GEORGE S. WALTON, to Miss MARY E. daughter of Mr. Richard Walton. In this County, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Wm. A. Hall, Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS to Miss NANCY TRUITT, widow of Mr. John Trutt. In Rutherfordton, N. C., on Tuesday, the 12th instant, by the Rev. James Webb, Dr. GEORGE S. COLEMAN, of LaFayette, Ga., to Miss ELLEN M. daughter of Samuel A. Douglas, of Danville, Va. In Iredell County, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Dr. R. T. DISMUKES to Miss MARTHA JANE RAMSAY.

NEW FURN.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South East Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—



They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of the country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first-rate workmen.—The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, Harness of every description, as they have a first rate Harness maker.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.

N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice.

DANIEL SHAVER, D. F. HADEN.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

Notice.—ALL those indebted to the Estate of James

Brown, dec'd., either by Note or Account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES L. BROWN, Ex'r.

January 22, 1841.

Fresh, and Cheaper than Ever.

THE SUBSCRIBER has lately returned from Charleston, where he purchased a large and choice assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

which he will sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this market. His stock consists in part of:

Havana brown Sugar (first quality) from 18 to 12½ cts. per lb.
Loaf Sugar, first quality.

Coffee, prime quality, Hyson Teas, Cheese.

Molasses, good, and best quality.

Especially Superior—French Brandy, at from 1.50 to \$4 per gal.; Holland Gin 1.50 to \$3 per gal.; Jamaica and N. E. Rum—first rate, besides all kinds of Domestic Liquors.

WINE—Madeira, Port, Tawny, Champagne, &c.

London, Ale and Porter.

The best assortment of

Family Groceries

ever brought to this market.—Macaroni, vermicelli, French prunes, raisins, best quality.—Salt Fish—Mackerel, Archovies, Herrings, Sardines; Nuts of all kinds.—Sugar and Butter crackers, Ginger Nuts.

LEMONS, ORANGES, and OYSTERS.

Candies, all kinds, at 50 cts. per lb., for cash. Starch, Indigo, coppers, madder, saffron, cinnamon, cloves, Malaga grapes, ginger, &c.

First rate chewing and smoking Tobacco, Macouba and Scotch Snuff—best Spanish Cigars, from 25 to 50 cts. per doz.—Toys of various kinds.

Powder and Shot—Razors, Breast Pins, and many other articles.

The Subscriber having removed his Establishment to the opposite side of the street from his former stand: he is now situated in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Boie.—He invites the public to come, and examine, and taste his good things.

F. R. ROUCHE.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

N. B. All my accounts must be closed before February Court, by Cash or Note.—my friends will please observe this.—Call and Settle.

F. R. R.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

A MOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.
2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.
3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and use of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal alterations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much interesting and useful matter.

PRICE—One Dollar per annum, paid in advance. No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value. To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in full, as written by themselves. All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

The owner is requested to come forward, properly, pay charges, and take him away.

W. WOLACK, Sailor